

[Natural Medicines, **50**, 45-48(1996)]

[Lab. of Herbal Garden]

**Pharmacognostical Studies of *Houttuynia* Herba (2) Growth and
Flavonoid Glycoside Contents of *Houttuynia cordata*.**

ELJI SAKAI, TOSHIRO SHIBATA, TOMOKO KAWAMURA, YOUICHI HISATA, YUKIO NORO,
MASASHI YOSHIDA and TOSHIHIRO TANAKA*

The effects of light conditions on the growth and yield of the plant and the flavonoid glycoside contents of the leaves was studied in a field in Tsukuba. The flavonoid glycoside contents of the leaves of the wild plants growing in bright and shade places were also studied. The yield of the aerial part of plants cultivated under a shade condition (shading rate ca. 43%) was the highest. However, the flavonoid glycosides content of leaves was the highest when the plant was cultivated without a shade (open) and decreased as the shading rate increased. In the case of wild plants, too, those growing in brighter places had flavonoid glycoside contents and this result agreed well with the result of our present cultivation experiment in the field.

[Journal of Ethnobotany, **53**, 75-87(1996)]

[Lab. of Herbal Garden]

**Traditional Medicine in Turkey IV. Folk medicine in West Anatoria:
Afyno, Kutahya, Denizli, Mugla, Aydin Provinces.**

GISHO HONDA, ERDEM YESILADA, MAMORU TABATA, EKREM SEZIK, TETSURO FUJITA,
YOSHIO TAKEDA, YOSHIHISA TAISHI, TOSHIHIRO TANAKA*

Two hundred and one folk remedies of West Anatoria derived from 91 plant species in 40 families and 2 animal species are presented, each with vernacular names, method of preparation of drugs and traditional uses. The common health problems in the sites of study were gastrointestinal disorders such stomachache, abdominal pain, peticulcers and hemorrhoids, and the largest number of remedies (69 remedies, 33.2%) are used to alleviate those troubles. On the other hand, 34 remedies (16.3%) system (cold, brouchitis, cough), whereas 30 (14.4%) are used against skin problems (wound healing, abscesses, bruises, scabies, burns, warts), 18(8.7%) for urological troubles (kidney stone, dysuria), and 14 (6.7%) to treat inflammatory diseases (rheumatism, edemas, gout).

[Phytochemistry, **42**, 1473-1475(1996)]

[Lab. of Herbal Garden]

A Pterocarpan from *Erythrina orientalis*.

HITOSHI TANAKA, TOSHIHIRO TANAKA* and HIDEO ETOH

A new pterocarpan, hydroxycristacarpone, was isolated from the wood of *Erythrina orientalis* and the structure was established as a 11b-hydroxydienone. Three known compounds, the pterocarpan, crystacarpin and the isoflavones osajin and wighteone, were also characterized. So far, there have been a few reports of 11b-hydroxydienones such as derivatives of phytoalexin pterocarpan (phaseolin, tuberosin, medicarpin and maackiain), which are produced by oxydative detoxification of microbial alteration. The phytoalexin cristacarpin is a putative precursor of hydroxycristacarpone isolated from this plant. This is the first report of the isolation of the 11b-hydroxydienone from the genus *Erythrina*, and hydroxycristacarpone is a rare pterocarpan which has both prenyl group and p-quinol skelton in the structure.